AT A GLANCE

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CITY OF BEND

Data from 2015

CITY OF BEND

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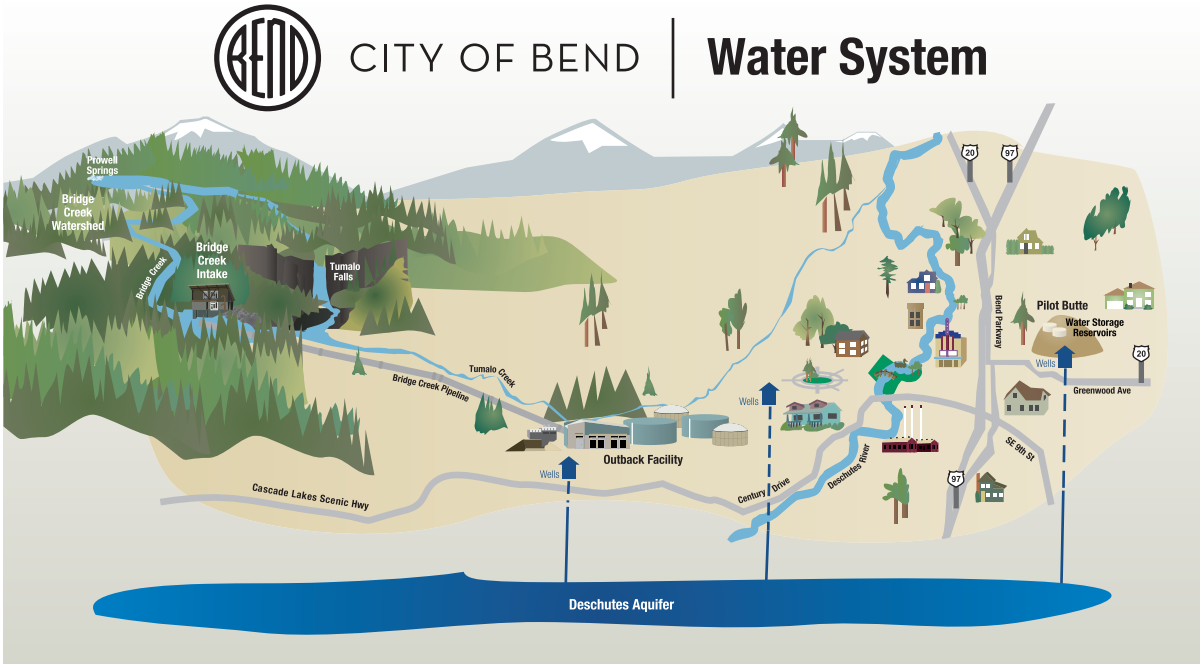
The City of Bend Delivers Safe, Reliable, Award Winning Drinking Water From Two Sources

WATER SOURCE #1

Bridge Creek Surface Water: Construction of the Bridge Creek water supply system was completed in spring 2016. The system includes the Bridge Creek intake facility, 10-miles of pipeline and the new Water Filtration Facility (WFF) at the Outback site.



WATER SOURCE #2

Groundwater: Water is pumped from nine well fields at water depths of 400-1000 feet in summer to meet peak irrigation demands.

CITY OF BEND

Great Water Since 1926

How do we keep it great?

The City protects your drinking water by routinely monitoring more than 130 regulated and unregulated contaminants (microbial, pesticides and herbicides, inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants) from both water sources. Your water meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards.

Water quality is assured through compliance with the Oregon Health Authority and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations. For assessment and monitoring results, see Bend's annual Water Quality Report at bendoregon.gov/waterreport.

What are some risks that the City addresses?

• **Turbidity** is a measure of suspended particles in the water. Turbidity can increase from soil erosion during storms and/or melting snow. Water with high turbidity may have higher levels of bacteria. The new Water Filtration Facility (WFF) filters out these particles. Now the surface water system can remain in operation during high turbidity events that would have previously shut down the gravity-fed surface water from Bridge Creek.

• **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife. The City protects our watershed, and disinfects and monitors our drinking water. The City currently is required by Federal and State rules to filter and disinfect surface water, and to disinfect groundwater with chlorine to eliminate microbial contaminants.

The City of Bend Delivers Safe, Reliable, Award Winning Drinking Water

The price of Bend's award-winning water is low compared to bottled water.

TAP WATER DELIVERS

From Bend's pure source to your tap since 1926.

For the price of a single store bought one gallon bottle of water, you could fill up the same container with Bend tap water over 200 times.

Cost per gallon

Cost per gallon

The Bend Water Conservation Program received national recognition by successfully achieving a "Silver Rating" by the Alliance for Water Efficiency for meeting the American Water Works Associations Standard for Conservation Programs. Conservation and efficiency practices reduce the amount of water the City of Bend uses all year long and can delay or defer the need for additional costly infrastructure. The City of Bend WaterWise Program is a key part of our larger Water Conservation and Management Plan.

For conservation tips, go to waterwisetips.org. **WaterWise:** *Water Isn't All You Save!*

BEND UTILITY DEPARTMENT

To obtain this information in an alternate format such as Braille, large print, electronic format and plain text version please contact Steve Prazak at 541-317-3000 ext 2 or email sprazak@bendoregon.gov.

INTRODUCTION

This report includes information on how City of Bend drinking water meets or surpasses state and federal water quality standards, tips on how to interpret the data and an explanation of where your water comes from. The data presented is for January 1 through December 31, 2015. We are proud to share our results with you.

If you are a manager or owner of a business or multifamily dwelling, please share this report with your employees or residents. If you would like printed copies, please call Customer Service at (541) 317-3000 ext 2.

Paul Rheault
Department Director

Steve Prazak
Water Quality Manager

Shannon Ostendorff
Utility Operations Manager

NEW WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BRIDGE CREEK PIPELINE AND WATER FILTRATION FACILITY WAS COMPLETED IN SPRING 2016

This spring, the City celebrated the completion of the new Bridge Creek water supply system. The system includes the Bridge Creek intake facility, 10-miles of pipeline and the new Water Filtration Facility (WFF) at the Outback site.

The Water Filtration Facility uses membrane filtration and chlorine to treat water - up to 11.8 million gallons a day - for the City's surface water system. This ensures our drinking water is clear of bacteria and pathogens so Bend water customers receive consistent, high quality drinking water. Bridge Creek is Bend's primary source of drinking water, supplemented by groundwater wells in the summer when there are additional demands for irrigation water.

Construction of the filtration plant, pipeline and intake facility cost $56 million, paid for with City water utility rates. Visit our website and learn more about our new treatment facility at bendoregon.gov/water.

Photo Credits:
Surface Water (cover): Robyn Somers
Water Filtration Tour (above): Scott Nelson

Surface Water Photo: Spencer Cashwell

WATER SOURCES AND PROTECTION

OUR WATER SUPPLY

The City of Bend's primary drinking water source is surface water from the Bridge Creek Municipal Watershed. This federally protected watershed was established in 1926 by joint agreement with the US Forest Service. Our pristine spring fed source originates within the federally protected and isolated headwaters of Bridge Creek, Spring Creek and the Middle Fork of Tumalo Creek near the base of Ball Butte and Broken Top, high up in the Cascades.

When water demands increase during the summer irrigation season, up to 23 wells are used to pull ground water from the deep Deschutes Regional Aquifer at nine well fields located throughout the water distribution system. This aquifer is unlike any in the United States as the porous Upper Deschutes Basin readily absorbs both snowmelt and rainfall, which recharge an estimated 3,800 cubic feet per second (cfs) each year. Averaged over the year, that is equal to about 2.4 billion gallons per day of recharge to the aquifer. In comparison, due to implementation of our successful WaterWise Program, rate modernization efforts and other efficiency measures, the City has been successful at keeping our typical groundwater use at around 2 billion gallons per year, which is about half of our annual production over the last decade.

Bend is fortunate to have this climate adapted, dual-source of water supply and both our surface and groundwater have comparable water quality, and are further safeguarded from contamination in accordance with Oregon State Health Authority requirements, Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and best management practices for water supply systems.

The City works closely with the U.S. Forest Service based on our 1926 Agreement and Special Use Permits to continually protect our high-quality surface water from the from the risk of fire and other contamination threats. Our Stormwater Program has also secured federal permits which are focused on safeguarding the Deschutes Regional Aquifer from contamination risks through ongoing efforts to monitor and protect identified critical areas around wellheads and water facilities.

Patrick Griffiths
Water Resources Manager

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

A Source Water Assessment of all City of Bend groundwater wells was completed in 2013. A Source Water Assessment for the City of Bend's surface water was completed in 2003. Assessments consist of the following:

1. Identification of the Drinking Water Protection area,
2. Identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection area,
3. Determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the surface water from those sources.

STORMWATER PROGRAM

The City's Stormwater Quality Program focuses on protecting local surface water and groundwater resources. Through education, public participation efforts, best management practices, and improvement projects, such as the Third Street underpass project and facility spill control upgrades, the City seeks to help ensure underground drinking water sources and our river are not negatively impacted by stormwater pollutants or spills.

In 2015, the City kicked off "Clean Water Works," a watershed education and incentive program to help minimize pollutants that can contaminate our water.

Discover more on our website:

bendoregon.gov/cleanwaterworks
bendoregon.gov/stormwater

Wendy Edde
Stormwater Program Manager

Deschutes River Photo: Mary Packebush

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROTECTS WATER PURITY

One of the measures the City of Bend takes to ensure the safety of your drinking water is the implementation of a Cross Connection Control Program. This program is designed to prevent used water or other substances from returning back into the water supply. Cross connections are between the drinking water piping and any plumbing fixture, tank, receptor, equipment or device through which it may be possible for used water or other substances to enter back into the water supply. Certain hydraulic conditions can cause water to flow in the opposite of its intended direction; this is called backflow.

Some examples of cross connection are lawn irrigation systems and fertilizer spray attachments, but even a garden hose used to fill a hot tub is a potentially dangerous cross connection. These cross connections require mechanical units, called backflow prevention assemblies, to be installed to prevent water from flowing backwards.

As a water customer, you are responsible to maintain your own plumbing system according to the plumbing code (UPC 603.0), City of Bend Code (14.3) and other state regulations (OAR 333-061-0070). Plumbing permits are required when working on a plumbing system, including landscape irrigation systems. These systems include the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. Obtaining the proper permits minimizes your liability in the event of a backflow incident. The permit process ensures that work done on a plumbing system is carried out in a safe, correct manner. This protects you, your loved ones, your investments and your community.

If you have any questions about our Cross Connection Control Program, please contact us 541-317-3000 ext 2. Visit our website for more information at bendoregon.gov/cross-connection.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES (BPA) AND THERMAL EXPANSION

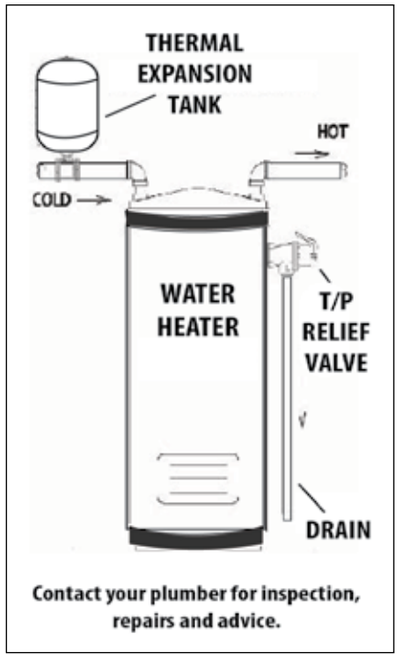
Backflow Prevention Assemblies (BPA) prevent used water or other contaminants from entering the public water system. All customers who currently have or will have a BPA installed at their water meter/service line (at home or place of business) need to be aware of thermal expansion.

There is a potential hazard that exists in relation to the BPA and a water heater. Water heaters are installed with a temperature and pressure (T/P) relief valve that is designed to vent water if an over-pressurization occurs from an excessive rise in temperature. The condition, called “thermal expansion” is simply explained as an increase in volume due to a rise in temperature. The increase in volume, if not adequately released by the T/P valve, can force hot water backwards (backflow) through the water meter and back into the public water system.

However, when a BPA is installed, the water cannot move backward beyond the BPA. Pressure can continue to increase and may cause damage to your plumbing system. This condition is rare, but with the BPA in place, the potential hazard exists. As the property owner, you need to understand how to protect yourself from thermal expansion problems:

Make sure you have a properly installed and functioning T/P valve and thermal expansion tank, as required by Oregon Specialty Plumbing Code, Chapter 6, Article 608.2.

If you do not have this protection or are unsure, please contact a licensed plumber. A licensed plumber can inspect, repair, replace and install a T/P valve and thermal expansion tank.



Contact your plumber for inspection, repairs and advice.

CITY OF BEND WATER BASICS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How is our drinking water tested?

The City of Bend Utility Department monitors for over 130 regulated and unregulated contaminants from each (or both) of its water sources. The monitoring results in this report are from 2015. If a known health-related contaminate is not listed in this report, it was not dectected in our drinking water.

Does the City of Bend add fluoride to our drinking water?

No. City of Bend does not add fluoride to the water. Fluoride is a naturally occurring trace element in surface and groundwater. You may want to consult with your dentist about fluoride treatment to prevent tooth decay.

Is our water hard or soft?

Typically City of Bend water sources have a hardness level range of approximately .99 - 1.46 grains of hardness per gallon. This makes our water within the “soft” to “slightly hard” range as classified by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Water Quality Association.

How can I access specific water information for my hobby?

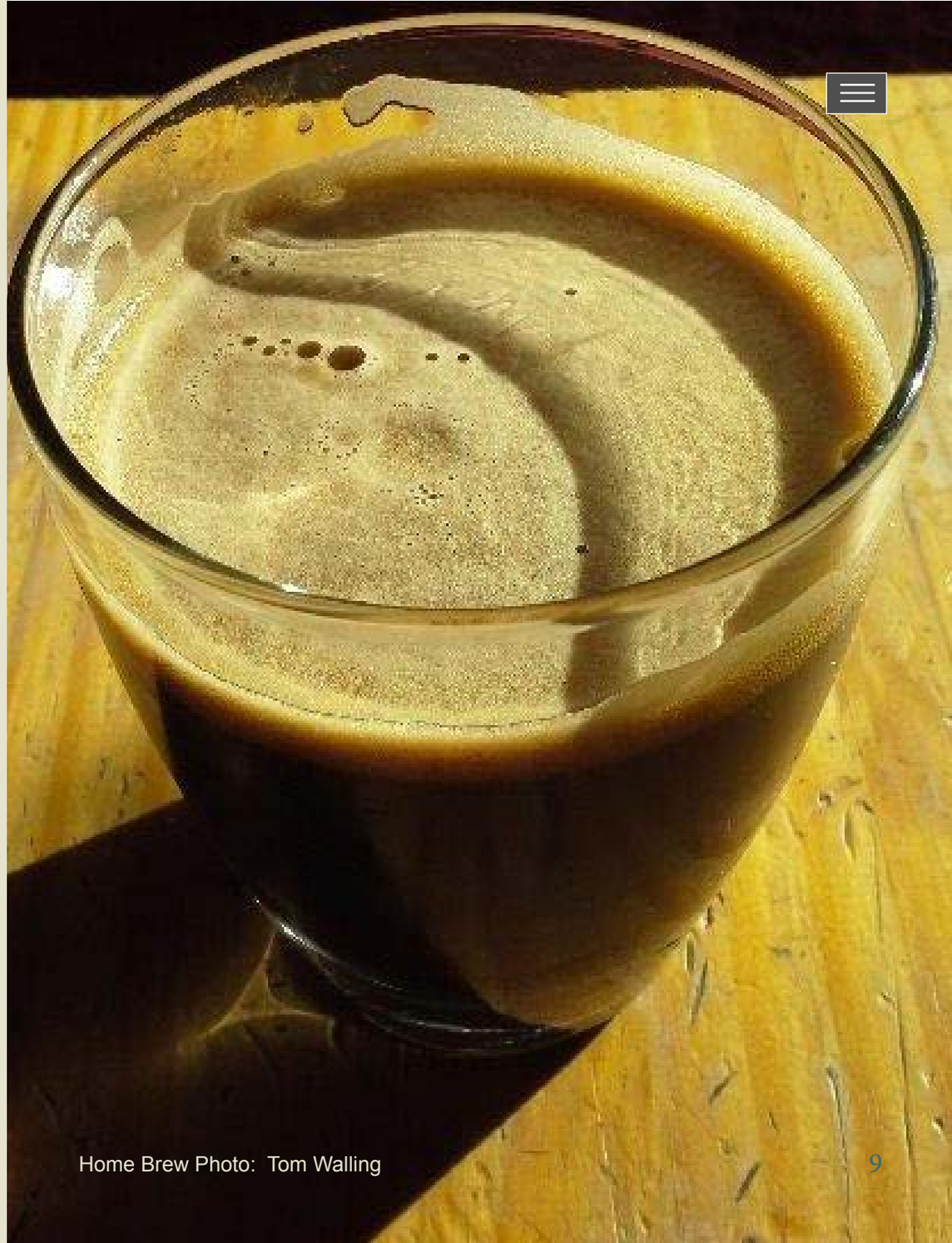
Use the links below to find specific information:

- Aquarium Owners: Nitrate Levels
  yourwater.oregon.gov/chemssingle.php?pwsno=00100&analyte=1040
- Fermenters: Zinc Levels
  yourwater.oregon.gov/chemssingle.php?pwsno=00100&analyte=1095
- Chlorine (Cl) Residual:
  yourwater.oregon.gov/dcoliform.php?pwsno=00100

Can I access specific testing results?

Use the link below to access City of Bend’s water data online at Oregon Public Health Drinking Water Data Online:

yourwater.oregon.gov/chemssingle.php?pwsno=00100



Home Brew Photo: Tom Walling

WATER QUALITY INFORMATION FROM EPA

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at epa.gov/safewater.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

CONTAMINATES IN DRINKING WATER SOURCES MAY INCLUDE:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People that are immuno-compromised such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, a person who has undergone an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and some infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These individuals should seek advice from their healthcare providers.

Guidelines from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control about appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Bend Utility Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or online at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the world. Surface water supplies are particularly vulnerable if they receive runoff or are exposed to human or animal wastes. Since wildlife inhabits the Bridge Creek watershed, the City regularly monitors for Cryptosporidium and has done so since 2005. Historically, monitoring has indicated low levels in our source water. Cryptosporidium was not detected in the twelve samples collected during 2015 at our CT Basin intake. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. We highly encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. City of Bend's new water filtration facility removes cryptosporidium.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR3)

Beginning In 2013, large public water systems within the State of Oregon participated in the third phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted.

For general information on UCMR3, visit water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3 or contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Bend collected and tested for cryptosporidium in twelve samples of untreated water from the CT Basin intake. No cryptosporidium was detected.

2015 RESULTS OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING OF BEND'S SURFACE WATER

Location	Number of Samples	Detections
CT Basin intake	12	None

In March of 2015, Bend decided on testing for protozoa (or parasites) within our water distribution system. Four samples were collected in March and April using a filtration technique where water from the sampling site is filtered and the Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts are retained on that filter. Three of the four samples collected each had one Cryptosporidium oocyst present and one of the four samples collected had one Giardia cyst present.

2015 RESULTS OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA MONITORING IN BEND'S DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Location	Number of Samples	Volume	Detections
Awbrey Reservoir	2	1240 Liters	One 500-L sample had a detection of 1 Cryptosporidium oocyst
Overturf Reservoir	2	1354 Liters	A 427-L sample and an 813-L sample each had a detection of 1 Cryptosporidium oocyst

Location	Number of Samples	Volume	Detections
Awbrey Reservoir	2	1240 Liters	One 427-L sample had a detection of 1 Giardia cyst
Overturf Reservoir	2	1354 Liters	None

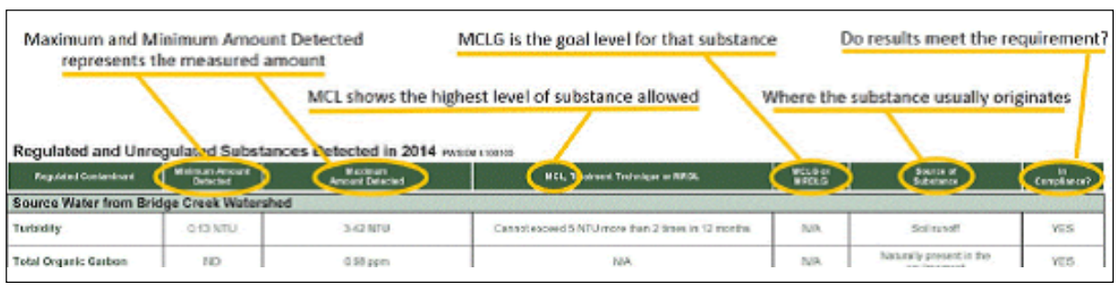
WATER TESTING

The City of Bend Utility Department monitored for over 130 regulated and unregulated contaminants from each (or both) of its water sources throughout 2015, including pesticides and radioactive material. The data in the following tables are from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, unless otherwise noted. Although Bend's water supplies are tested for all regulated and many unregulated contaminants, only contaminants that have been detected in the water are included in this report. Through our monitoring and testing, some contaminants have been detected. The results, however, continue to meet or surpass all State and Federal drinking water standards.

TIPS FOR READING REPORT TABLES

Starting on the far left, read across:

- Collection Date is usually in 2015 or years prior.
- Maximum and Minimum Amount Detected represents the measured amount.
- MCLG is the goal level for that substance. MCL shows the highest level of substance allowed. Units is the means of measurement.
- In Compliance means the amount of the substance did not exceed government requirements.
- Typical Source of Substance tells where the substance usually originates.



DEFINITIONS AND UNITS OF MEASURE

Action Level
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Not Applicable (N/A)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
A measure of water's clarity (turbidity).

Not Detected (ND)
Substance not detectable using current monitoring equipment.

Part per Million (ppm)
Also known as milligrams per liter (mg/L) which is equal to the number of milligrams of a substance in one liter of water. One part per million is equal to 1,000 parts per billion.

Part per Billion (ppb)
Also known as micrograms per liter (µg/L) which is equal to the number of micrograms of a substance in one liter of water.

90th Percentile
This means that 90 percent of the samples collected were equal to or below the value reported.

Treatment Technique
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated and Unregulated Substances Detected in 2015 PWSID# 4100100

Regulated Contaminant	Minimum Amount Detected	Maximum Amount Detected	MCL, Treatment Technique or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Source of Substance	In Compliance?
Source Water from Bridge Creek Watershed						
Turbidity	0.06 NTU	0.86 NTU	Cannot exceed 5 NTU more than 2 times in 12 months	N/A	Soil runoff	YES
Total Organic Carbon	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	YES
Fecal Coliform	ND	2 samples tested greater than 20 colonies per 100 mL of water *	At least 90% of samples during the previous 6 months must have 20 or fewer colonies per 100 mL of water	0	Human or animal fecal waste	YES
Total Coliform (non-fecal)	9.8	6 samples tested greater than 100 colonies per 100 mL of water †	At least 90% of samples during the previous 6 months must have 100 or fewer colonies per 100 mL of water	0	Naturally present in the environment	YES
Entry Points to Distribution System – from Bridge Creek Watershed and Groundwater Well Fields						
NUTRIENTS, METALS, AND MINERALS						
Nitrate-Nitrogen	ND	0.24 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Distribution System of Reservoirs and Mains						
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform (non-fecal)	1 of 1021 samples collected throughout 2015 had detectable coliform bacteria		No more than 5% samples test positive in any month	Zero positive tests	Naturally present in the environment	YES
NUTRIENTS, METALS, AND MINERALS – Sampled in 2014						
Calcium	4.54 ppm	6.13 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits	YES
Magnesium	3.53 ppm	6.39 ppm		N/A		YES
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	1.51	2.42		N/A		YES
Hardness, total (as $CaCO_3$)	25.8 ppm	41.5 ppm		N/A		YES
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Haloacetic Acids	ND	39.1 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	YES
Total Trihalomethanes	ND	31.2 ppb	80 ppb			YES
DISINFECTION RESIDUAL						
Free Residual Chlorine	0.16 ppm	1.76 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Remaining chlorine from disinfection process	YES

Lead and Copper Samplings at High-Risk Residential / Commercial Water Taps – Sampled in 2015						
Regulated Contaminant	90th Percentile Value	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Lead and Copper Rule Exceedance	MCLG	Source of Substance	In Compliance?
Copper	0.16 ppm	0 of 30 samples (0%) exceeded the Action Levels for both Copper and Lead	More than 10% of homes / commercial buildings have levels greater than 1.35 ppm for Copper and 15.5 ppb for Lead	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household and commercial plumbing systems	YES
Lead	1.00 ppb			0 ppb		

*96% of samples had fewer than 20 fecal coliform colonies per 100 mL of water. † 93% of samples had fewer than 100 total coliform colonies per 100 mL of water

WATER CONSERVATION IN BEND

WATERWISETIPS.ORG

Water conservation continues to be an important source of supply for the City of Bend. By doing more with less, the City's water supplies last longer into the future. That's good news for everyone - water customers save on monthly bills, the City saves by delaying or down-sizing new utility infrastructure, and the community continues to enjoy this precious resource and healthy environment for generations to come. Do your part and be WaterWise! Water isn't all you save!

TRANSFORM YOUR LANDSCAPE

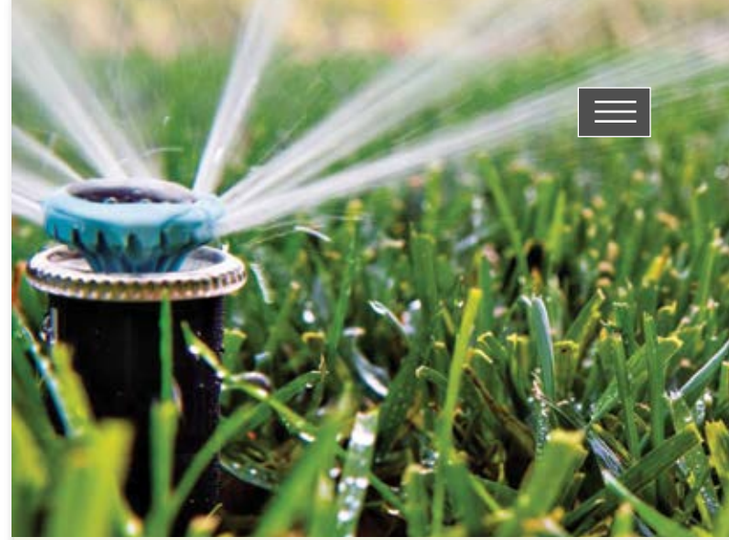
Transform your yard into a WaterWise Landscape – It is easier than ever to start making the transition to a WaterWise Landscape. Whether you're ready to take on the first phase of a multi-year renovation or ready to dive in headfirst with a professional landscape designer and contractor, www.waterwisetips.org has plenty of inspiration and informational resources to get you started.

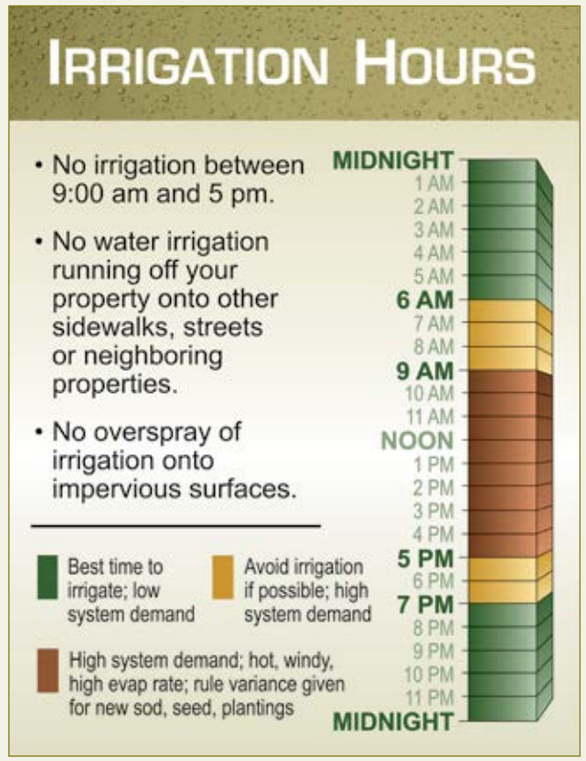
INSPECT YOUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Conduct regular irrigation inspections – Make a note to conduct weekly (monthly at minimum) inspections and note tilted sprinklers, mismatched sprinkler types or areas that are constantly wet or moist. Download our Common Irrigation Problems fact sheet at waterwisetips.org or request an inspection through our Sprinkler Inspection Pilot Program.

Mike Buettner
Water Conservation Manager

WATERWISETIPS.org





CITY OF BEND

CITY COUNCIL

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Nathan Boddie
Casey Roats
Barb Campbell

Eric King, City Manager

UTILITY DEPARTMENT

Paul Rheault, Department Director
541-317-3000 ext 2

CITY OF BEND

CONTACT

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER?

For information about this report or if you have questions about your water quality, call Steve Prazak, Water Quality Manager at 541-317-3000 ext 2 or visit the City of Bend website at bendoregon.gov/waterquality.

REQUEST A PAPER COPY

You are likely reading the report online, rather than a traditional paper copy sent by mail. The Environmental Protection Agency recently changed the requirements to allow utilities to communicate this important information digitally.

Customers are still able to request a paper copy and can do so by calling 541-317-3000 ext 2 or completing a request form online at bendoregon.gov/waterreportrequest.

UTILITY BILLING

For information about your water bill or to stop/start your water service, call Utility Billing at 541-388-5515. For rate information and pay online services visit our website at bendoregon.gov/utilitybilling.

SPANISH (ESPANOL)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water. Please read this report or contact someone who can translate the information.

The City of Bend will provide auxiliary aids services to persons with disabilities. To request an ADA accommodation of this information in an alternate format such as Braille, large print, electronic format, and audio please contact the Accessibility Manager 541-693-2141 and/or 541-330-4021 or e-mail: Accessibility@bendoregon.gov.